

solution and there is a great deal of work yet to be done. But it is an important step for the United States to maintain a leadership role in the global effort against HIV/AIDS.

We should not punish countries of the developing world for using different tools to provide affordable treatment for their citizens who are suffering. We should be a partner and a leader in this effort.

Again, I thank the managers of this bill for accepting the amendment and I look forward to working with them again on this important international health issue.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

ANDEAN TRADE PREFERENCE EXPANSION ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of H.R. 3009, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Baucus/Grassley amendment No. 3401, in the nature of a substitute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senator from Minnesota, Mr. WELLSTONE, is recognized to offer an amendment.

AMENDMENT NO. 3416 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3401

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE] proposes an amendment numbered 3416 to amendment No. 3401.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To include additional criteria for reviewing the impact of trade agreements on employment in the United States, and for other purposes)

Section 2102(c) is amended by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following new paragraph:

“(5) review the impact of future trade agreements on United States employment, modeled after Executive Order 13141, taking into account the impact on job security, the level of compensation of new jobs and existing jobs, the displacement of employment, and the regional distribution of employment, utilizing experience from previous trade agreements and alternative models of employment analysis, report to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance

of the Senate on such review, and make that report available to the public.”.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, this amendment, which I offer to the fast-track portion of the substitute, will enable us to get a better and more accurate assessment of the true impact of trade agreements as they affect the job security of America's working families. In particular, what this amendment does is clarify the scope of the labor impact assessment called for in the underlying fast-track bill. What we say is that the full assessment should be an assessment on the impact of job security, the level of compensation of new jobs and existing jobs, the displacement of employees, and the regional distribution of employment.

Let me explain each of these one by one. First, the impact of the trade agreement. With this important impact statement being made available to Members of Congress, to the Finance Committee, to the Ways and Means Committee, and, more importantly, I would argue, to the public, it has an impact on job security. What we now know, on the basis of some very good work by economists, is that when one has a trade agreement and a company leaves, it is not only a question of whether or not there are now fewer jobs by definition in our own country; it is also a question of the overall impact trade deficits have on our economic performance in our country and what kinds of jobs are generated.

It is also true that when companies end up leaving and saying, listen, we are going to go to Juarez, or Taiwan, or wherever, because we can pay 50 cents an hour, or we can have children we can employ for 18 or 19 hours a day with pretty horrible child labor conditions, what also happens is that workers in our country are put in a really weak position vis-a-vis bargaining so that quite often they then settle for lower wages, less by way of health care coverage, and all the rest, because companies say, if they demand this, we are leaving.

What this amendment says is let us have really a good economic impact analysis and let us look also at the impact of these trade agreements on not only job security, which in and of itself is really important, but also the level of compensation, and then the whole question of displacement of employment and regional distribution. It could be and may be that Senators want to make an argument that over all these trade agreements benefit our economy in the aggregate and benefit our Nation as a whole.

I think that is always open for debate, and people of good faith can reach different conclusions about it, but what we also need to understand is what regions of the country are most devastated, what sectors of the economy are most devastated, and what happens to those industrial workers, be it textile workers in the South, be it steelworkers, be it taconite workers on the Iron Range of Minnesota.

What this amendment does is clarify. It also calls for an examination of previous trade agreements and says we ought to take into account a variety of different economic models: Let us look at NAFTA as it would affect future trade agreements, let us look at the different kinds of economic models we can employ to do the most rigorous assessment; and then, after we do these assessments, let us make sure this is made available to the public.

What we do not want is a whitewash analysis. What we do want is a real analysis so we can know what kind of impacts to expect from particular trade agreements.

I think it is actually an amendment that adds to the strength of the bill. My colleagues, Senator BAUCUS and Senator GRASSLEY, certainly have tried to move in this direction, and I appreciate their work. This builds on their work.

I would quote again the Swedish sociologist Gunnar Myrdal, who said ignorance is never random. My translation of that is: We do not know what we do not want to know.

All this amendment says is let us do a rigorous analysis of what the impact of these trade agreements is on the lives of many families we represent.

There can be no doubt about some of the adverse effects of so-called globalization and our trade relationships on jobs and job security in our country. In my home State of Minnesota, unfortunately, examples abound. The impact of the steel imports on the Range—other Senators from steel States, Democrats and Republicans, can present their own data—but as I look at the sort of import surge of semifinished slab steel and its impact on the taconite industry, all I have to do is look at 1,400 LTV workers now out of work.

In greater Minnesota, or in rural America, when someone has a job that pays \$50,000 to \$60,000 a year, with good health care benefits, it is not at all clear what happens to those families. Those jobs are hard to find. They are hard to find outside metro areas.

The most poignant thing of all is that not only have these workers lost their jobs but now, depending upon their seniority, after 6 months, a year, they are losing their health care benefits as well.

Tomorrow there will be an amendment offered by Senator ROCKEFELLER, Senator MIKULSKI, and myself, and what is especially poignant about this is that these retirees who have worked hard all their lives now find, as these companies declare bankruptcy, that these companies walk away from retiree health care benefits. They are terrified about what they will do now.

We are very hopeful we will get strong support on the Senate floor tomorrow for an amendment that at least will provide a 1-year bridge at minimal cost toward maintaining coverage for the retirees. Then, of course, we have to come to terms with what we